

Parade. July 27, 1953 is the day in history when negotiators signed the armistice agreement at Panmunjom. The armistice led to a North Korean withdrawal across the 38th parallel, and the Republic of South Korea regained its status as a free and democratic nation. Korea was a critical battleground in the defense of liberty against the totalitarian ideologists of the 20th century. Thomas August left his home and traveled half a world away to the Korean peninsula to defend freedom.

Private First Class August was a member of the 224th Infantry Regiment, 40th Infantry Division. He was killed in action while fighting the enemy near Satae-ri, North Korea on November 17, 1952. Private First Class August was awarded the Purple Heart, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Korean Service Medal, the United Nations Service Medal, the National Defense Service Medal and the Korean War Service Medal.

As our Nation's soldiers are once again fighting for the cause of freedom overseas, it is all the more important to remember those who helped protect America on the Korean peninsula a half century ago.

Thomas August born February 13, 1932, killed in action November 17, 1952.

His loved ones and comrades in arms are eternally proud of him. I honor his memory.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH DE PIETRO

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I would like to take some time today to tell the Senate about a hero who made the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of his Nation—a young man who died in the Korean war. His name is Joseph De Pietro.

He came from Broad Channel, NY. For those Senators who are not familiar with Broad Channel, it is a populated island in Jamaica Bay. It is part of Queens County, which is one of the boroughs of the City of New York. Cross Bay Boulevard connects Broad Channel to the Rockaways, which are a magnificent gateway to the Atlantic Ocean.

The American Legion Broad Channel Memorial Post 1404 recently honored the memory of Joseph De Pietro, and four other young men from Broad Channel who died in the Korean war. The occasion for the ceremony was the 50th anniversary of the armistice in Korea, which was observed by American Legion Post 1404 as part of the 85th Annual Queens County Convention Parade. July 27, 1953 is the day in history when negotiators signed the armistice agreement at Panmunjom. The armistice led to a North Korean withdrawal across the 38th parallel, and the Republic of South Korea regained its status as a free and democratic nation. Korea was a critical battleground in the defense of liberty against the totalitarian ideologists of the 20th century. Joseph De Pietro left his home and traveled half a world away to the Korean Peninsula to defend freedom.

Private De Pietro was a member of Company H, 2nd Battalion, 38th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division. He was killed in action during an attack on Hill 905 along "Heartbreak Ridge" near Sanggonbae, North Korea on October 10, 1951, while assisting a wounded comrade. Private De Pietro was awarded the Purple Heart, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Korean Service Medal, the United Nations Service Medal, the National Defense Service Medal and the Korean War Service Medal.

As our Nation's soldiers are once again fighting for the cause of freedom overseas, it is all the more important to remember those who helped protect America on the Korean Peninsula a half century ago.

Joseph De Pietro, born August 3, 1932, killed in action October 10, 1951.

His loved ones and comrades in arms are eternally proud of him. I honor his memory.

#### TRIBUTE TO JAMES F. FARRELL

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I would like to take some time today to tell the Senate about a hero who made the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of his Nation—a young man who died in the Korean war. His name is James F. Farrell.

He came from Broad Channel, NY. For those Senators who are not familiar with Broad Channel, it is a populated island in Jamaica Bay. It is part of Queens County, which is one of the boroughs of the City of New York. Cross Bay Boulevard connects Broad Channel to the Rockaways, which are a magnificent gateway to the Atlantic Ocean.

The American Legion Broad Channel Memorial Post 1404 recently honored the memory of James Farrell, and four other young men from Broad Channel who died in the Korean war. The occasion for the ceremony was the 50th anniversary of the armistice in Korea, which was observed by American Legion Post 1404 as part of the 85th Annual Queens County Convention Parade. July 27, 1953, is the day in history when negotiators signed the armistice agreement at Panmunjom. The armistice led to a North Korean withdrawal across the 38th parallel, and the Republic of South Korea regained its status as a free and democratic nation. Korea was a critical battleground in the defense of liberty against the totalitarian ideologists of the 20th century. James Farrell left his home and traveled half a world away to the Korean Peninsula to defend freedom.

Private First Class Farrell was a member of Company K, 3rd Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division. On November 10, 1952, he was defending "Old Baldy" in North Korea when he was struck by enemy artillery fire. Private First Class Farrell was awarded the Purple Heart, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Korean Service Medal the United Nations Service

Medal, the National Defense Service Medal and the Korean War Service Medal.

As our Nation's soldiers are once again fighting for the cause of freedom overseas, it is all the more important to remember those who helped protect America on the Korean Peninsula a half century ago.

James Farrell, born August 7, 1933; killed in action November 10, 1952.

Mr. President, his loved ones and comrades in arms are eternally proud of him. I honor his memory.

#### INTERNET DOMAIN NAME ADDRESSING SYSTEM

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, last week the Department of Commerce signed the sixth amendment to a memorandum of understanding between the Internet Corporation of Assigned Names and Numbers, ICANN, and the Commerce Department. The first agreement was signed in 1998 to establish an organizational body to manage the technical coordination of the Internet Domain Name Addressing System. In the subsequent years the agreement has been amended to reflect the needs of the organization to accommodate the industry and constituency it was created to support.

The Department of Commerce is hopeful this will be the last agreement they have to sign with ICANN. The hope is for ICANN to show they have become a responsible organization and there can be a transition of the Domain Name System, DNS, management to private sector control, out of the hands of the department permanently.

Several items of interest have been brought to my attention during our oversight hearing on ICANN that I would like the Department of Commerce to consider before ICANN receives the freedom they want as an independent organization. They must first prove they are doing their job. I would encourage the Department of Commerce to establish dates of accomplishment to the milestones they have set out in their most recent memorandum of understanding with ICANN.

Specific, quantifiable goals will help ascertain if ICANN has created a stable environment where innovation and competition can flow freely for the area surrounding the DNS.

It was noted before Congress in the July 31, 2003, hearing that ICANN should be the organization to provide a forum for best practices for the naming and numbering system. The recent amendment to the memorandum of understanding notes the need to continue to develop and test accountability mechanisms. I would ask the department to set a date to determine if these best practices guidelines focusing on stability, security and interoperability have been determined and a set time for their implementation. The initial best practices could be established by a working group by the beginning of 2004 with a follow-up strategic plan for

implementation of the first best practice guideline for the industry with in the first 6 months of 2004.

The memorandum of understanding recommends the continued development and implementation of transparent procedures. I would again call for a date certain to ensure the decisionmaking process set by ICANN is transparent, predictable and timely for all parties involved in the decisions ICANN influences. Established procedures for a transparent decisionmaking process should be established by the end of this year to ensure ICANN has this as a top priority and as a signal to ensure the industry and constituents involved in ICANN can begin to plan for a process that will be applied equally across all parties and in a predictable fashion.

One concern that has been noted through our congressional oversight hearing is that parties with contractual obligations to ICANN are disadvantaged in providing services that non-ICANN contracted parties are free to offer. There is reason for this discrepancy to exist in an open market. ICANN should take into consideration the entire global Internet industry when making decisions. Disadvantaging contracted parties should be a thing of ICANN's past and new service level agreements should be negotiated with all ICANN participants that allow the rights of a registry and root zone operator to independently determine functionality, pricing and operations of existing services and sue services as part of their new agreement with the Department of Commerce.

The decisionmaking process needs visible criteria and independent arbitration procedures to ensure no party is being unjustly prosecuted by decisions made at the hands of the ICANN board. Ensuring that ICANN is considered a decisionmaker in global economic commerce hinges on their ability to reach agreements with the other international bodies. They have been required in previous memorandums of understanding to reach agreements with the other country code operators. I would call on the Department of Commerce to put a target date in place for ICANN to reach an agreement with a majority of the other country code operators.

The new leadership of both ICANN and at the National Telecommunications Information Administration should be able to take a fresh look at the challenges that lie before ICANN and its partners and bring a more orderly and professionally accountable way of doing business that encourages competition, innovation and stability for the global internet structure.

#### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the

Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred in Boston, MA. On November 16, 2002, a 31-year-old Pakistani man was physically assaulted at a convenience store where he was working. Three men, believing the store clerk was from Afghanistan and associated with the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on America, shouted racial slurs at the man and then proceeded to kick, punch and throw things at him. The trio were later charged with a hate crime violation.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

#### IRAQ SECURITY AND STABILIZATION FUND ACT

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I have joined with Senators BIDEN, KERRY and CORZINE to introduce legislation that will provide us with the necessary financial footing to appropriately execute our obligations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

In 1998, following nearly 30 years of deficits and a 17-fold increase in Federal debt from \$365.8 billion to \$6.4 trillion, bipartisan cooperation brought the budget back into balance once again. For the first time in more than a generation, some of the funds which would have gone to pay interest on the debt were instead spent actually paying down the debt.

Now, deficits and interest costs are growing once again. Net interest payments on the Federal debt will increase sharply, from approximately \$170 billion in 2003 to more than \$300 billion by 2012.

We face a host of new challenges, particularly the war on terror, the war in Iraq, and the threat of North Korea. This has necessarily led to a shift in government spending toward improving our defense and homeland security capabilities. Yet many of the challenges predating September 11 are still with us: improving education, updating infrastructure, and preparing for the retirement of the baby-boom generation, which will severely strain the Social Security and Medicare trust funds.

The Congressional Budget Office predicts that the Federal deficit for fiscal year 2004 will top \$500 billion. A portion of every dollar we spend from this day forward until the end of September 2004 will be borrowed money—money that our children and grandchildren will have to repay.

It is no secret that if citizens wish to receive services or undertake activities as a Nation, they have the right to levy

a tax upon themselves to achieve those ends. We have somehow lost this sense of obligation and have concluded that providing for our national defense or for the education of children requires no more than charging the costs to a government credit card. This must stop.

We are spending our way into economic oblivion. The President has decided that the best way to reelection is to cut taxes and leave spending alone. He refuses to make the tough decisions. So, with my colleagues in the Senate, I will help him. If the President wishes to engage our troops in Iraq, a decision that I agreed with and continue to support, then he must agree to pay for it.

By seeking a modest increase in the tax rate that affects those making more than \$310,000 in taxable income we can pay for the President's most recent supplemental request. This bill generates precisely \$87 billion—enough to cover a portion of the cost of the war in Iraq and an even smaller part of our obligation in Afghanistan.

This bill is a first step toward putting our fiscal house in order. It would pay for the President's supplemental spending request and it does not revoke the 2001 reduction in the top income tax rate. Nor would it affect any other element of the 2001 tax package. It would merely temporarily raise the marginal income tax rate on the richest in our society. These individuals would continue to benefit from the other aspects of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts, many of which predominantly accrued to them.

Nearly a decade ago, thanks to the commitment of Senators from both parties and all ideological persuasions, we were able to put in motion a successful plan to balance the Federal budget, and laid the groundwork for an unprecedented period of economic growth and prosperity.

I believe this bill moves us back to this path and represents our understanding that we have an obligation as a society to raise money from time to time to pay for those activities we deem important to our national well-being.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### HONORING THE 55th ANNIVERSARY OF BLACK HILLS NATIONAL CEMETERY

• Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, today I wish to express our Nation's gratitude for the respectful services provided by Black Hills National Cemetery near Sturgis, SD. This year marks the 55th anniversary of the cemetery, and comes at a time when all Americans have been painfully reminded that our freedom is preserved by brave men and women in uniform who are willing to risk their lives in service to our Nation.

In the summer of 1862, thousands of soldiers had already died in a terrible